

ARTICLE 305
RECREATION SYSTEM

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STATUS

Standards and site locations for a comprehensive system of recreation facilities for the City of Detroit were developed by the Department of Parks and Recreation and the City Plan Commission from 1942 to 1946. The recreation plan was described in a Master Plan Report, A Proposed System of Recreational Facilities, published in August, 1946. After circulation of the report and public hearings, the recreation plan was adopted as part of the Master Plan by the Common Council on February 2, 1947 (J.C.C., p. 361).

A plan for the location of recreation centers and pools involving joint use of facilities for education and recreation uses was developed by a committee from the Board of Education, the Department of Parks and Recreation, Budget Bureau, and the City Plan Commission. Their recommendations were adopted by the Common Council as part of the Master Plan on October 7, 1947 (J.C.C., p. 2677). On October 27, 1959 the Common Council adopted a recommendation of the Board of Education, Department of Parks and Recreation and the City Plan Commission entitled "Standards for School and Recreation Sites and a Policy of Joint Development of Facilities." (J.C.C., p. 2137).

Since the original adoption of the recreation portion of the Master Plan, numerous amendments have been adopted by the Common Council. Major recent amendments include the addition of policies for the development of pedestrian walkways in

neighborhoods, as proposed by the Grass Roots Organization Workers, adopted on April 28, 1970 (J.C.C., p. 1012). Policies for the development of major pedestrian walkways were adopted on March 7, 1972 (J.C.C., pp. 559-564) as part of the Model Neighborhood Amendments, on May 23, 1972 (J.C.C., pp. 1257-8) as part of the Civic Center Amendments, and on February 27, 1973 (J.C.C., pp. 502-506) as part of the amendments for the Jefferson-Chalmers area.

Master Plan amendments adopted on January 19, 1971 (J.C.C., pp. 58-65) as part of the planning for the Community-on-the-Move area include policies for the development of playfields in the more densely developed parts of the City by providing the component parts of a complete playfield at different locations. Policies for the development of small major parks along the Detroit Riverfront were adopted as part of the planning for the Model Neighborhood area, as were additional acreage standards for recreation sites located at schools serving the Model Neighborhood area.

305.0100 RECREATION FRAMEWORK POLICIES

305.0101 Recreation Objectives and Standards

The need for publicly administered recreation facilities available to all people of the city and its area is widely recognized. This need has been given public recognition in the budgets of the Board of Education, the Department of Parks and Recreation, the Parks and Forestry Division of the Wayne County Road Commission, the Huron-Clinton Metropolitan Authority, and the State Department of Natural Resources.

The recreation needs of the city are to be met in facilities of two general kinds:

1. Places for active play, social play, social gatherings or quiet enjoyment close enough to people's homes for everyday use by children, young people and adults of all ages.
2. Regional recreation areas preserving for common enjoyment the natural resources in woodlands, meadows, shorelines, and other scenic features of the area.

The regional resources within the city include the Detroit riverfront, the Rouge valley, and few remaining woodlots and meadows. Recommendations for these areas are included in Sections 305.0400 Major Parks, and 401.0100 Riverfront General Development.

The recreation portion of the Master Plan is limited to the facilities within the City of Detroit. River valleys, lakes and other resources are being developed by the city, the Wayne County Road Commission, the Huron-Clinton Metropolitan Authority and the State Department of Natural Resources to aid in implementing regional plans and programs adopted by the Southeast Michigan Council of Governments (SEMCOG).

Evaluation of present facilities and programs shows that Detroit's most acute recreation needs are for those facilities close enough to people's homes to be available for everyday use. These include playgrounds, playfields and swimming pools for active sports, landscaped areas for picnics and passive recreation; places for social gatherings, dramatics, woodworking and other crafts. In some form these facilities should be available to people living in every neighborhood in the city. Some should be in each neighborhood. Operation of others requires a larger population from which to draw participants.

305.0102 Summary of Standards for Recreation Areas

The recreation standards are intended as a series of objective measurements applicable in turn to each neighborhood and community within the city. They are based on three simple premises:

1. That there are practical limits to the distance which either children or adults can be expected to travel to a playground or recreation center, and that these distances are less for small children than for adults.
2. That each type of recreation activity whether it is baseball or hop-scotch has needs for a given amount of space to be played satisfactorily.
3. That the total area for recreation use must be scaled to the number of people within its service radius.

In general, the total recreation area for the city should be increased by having more playgrounds and playfields closer together, rather than having larger playgrounds or playfields.

Following is a summary of the recreation standards of the Master Plan. Each standard is discussed more fully in the following pages.

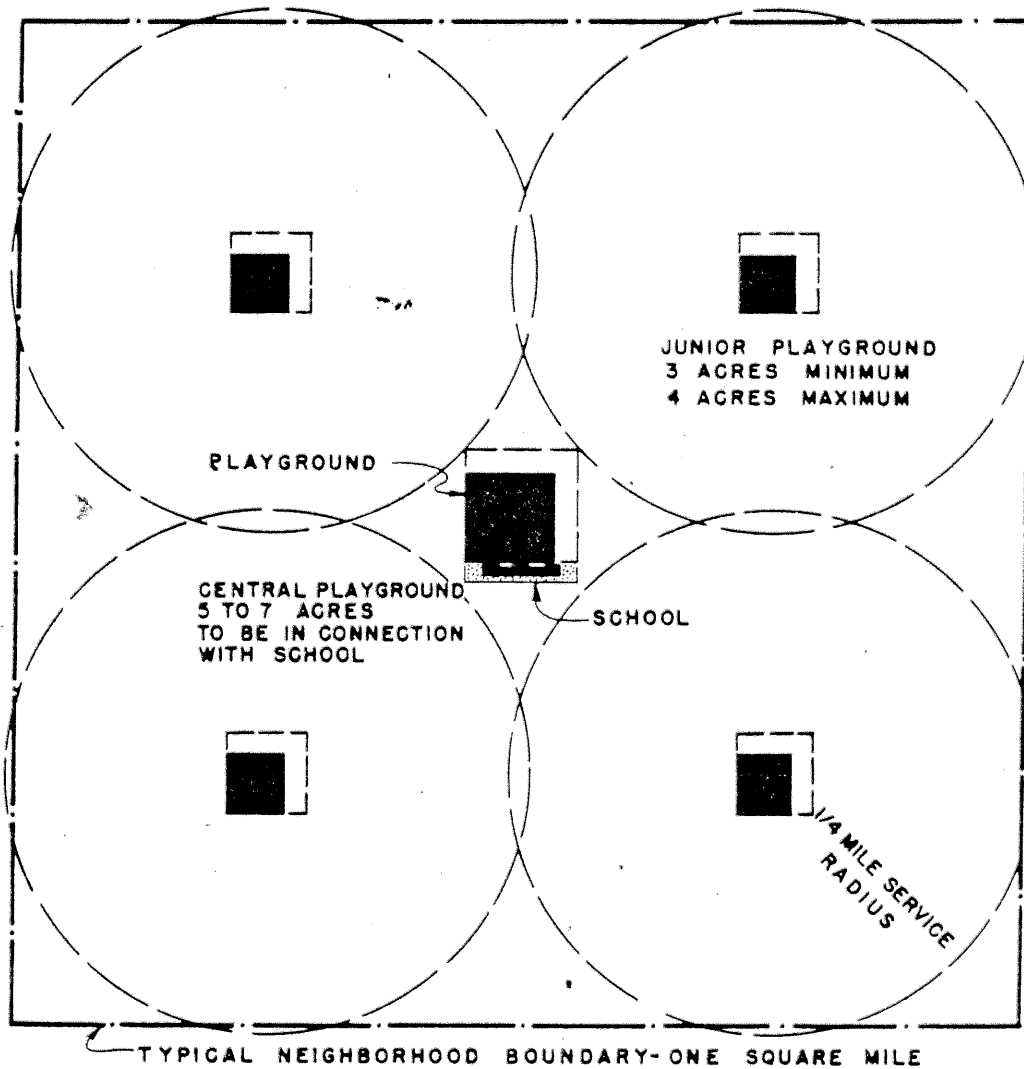
FIGURE 1

SUMMARY OF RECREATION STANDARDS

<u>Type of Facility</u>	<u>Size</u>	<u>Travel Distance</u>
Junior Playground	3-4 Acres	1/4 mile
Central Playground	5-7 Acres	1/2 mile
Playfield	30-40 Acres	1-1-1/2 miles
Major Park	60 Acres and Over	20 min. by transit line

FIGURE 2

BASIC PLAN FOR PLAYGROUND DISTRIBUTION



One central playground in each neighborhood.

Junior playgrounds as required for $\frac{1}{4}$ mile service or for sections separated by thoroughfares.

A minimum of 13 acres of playgrounds for a square mile neighborhood plus one acre for each 800 dwelling units when the population exceeds 10,000 persons per square mile.

Smaller neighborhoods in proportion.

FIGURE 3

FUNCTIONS AND SIZE RANGES OF RECREATION FACILITIES

CLASS	PRINCIPAL FUNCTION	ADDITIONAL FUNCTION	SIZE RANGE
Junior Playground	Provide active play facilities for 5-11 age group.	Provide semi-active play facilities for adults.	3-4 acres
Central Playground	Provide active play facilities for 5-14 age group.	Provide semi-active play facilities for adults.	5-7 acres
Playfield	Field sports facilities for youths and adults. Semi-active and passive use facilities for all age groups.	Provide playground facilities.	30-40 acres
Major Park	Semi-active and passive use facilities for adults. Active uses for the younger age groups.	Provide playground and playfield facilities	60 acres & up

305.0103 Standards for Combined School and Recreation Sites

Following a series of joint staff conferences, the Department of Parks and Recreation, the Board of Education, and the City Plan Commission recommended the adoption of the following standards (see Figure 4) as representing desirable size for various types of facilities. These standards, adopted by the Board of Education and the Common Council, serve as a general guide to the departments in selecting, acquiring, and developing school and recreation sites. However, each site must be considered on its own merits in the light of all local factors which affect it. Therefore, these standards cannot be considered absolute and inviolable but form a frame of reference for involving joint planning, subject to review and approval by the Department of Parks and Recreation, City Plan Commission and the Board of Education of the City of Detroit, the Common Council, and the Mayor. (See Figure 4 - next page).

FIGURE 4

SUGGESTED STANDARDS FOR SCHOOL AND RECREATION AREAS

School Need				Community Need			
Type of Facility	Standard Enrollment	Area (Acres)	Minimum Site (Acres)	Type of Facility	Area (Acres)	Total Area School & Recreation	Combined Use Area
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Primary elementary	128	1	1	Playground	3-7	4-8	3-7
Elementary	600- 800	5-1/2	3	Playground	3-7	8-1/2 - 12-1/2	5-1/2 - 10
Junior High	1000-1200	20	10	Playfield	30-40	50-60	40-50
Senior High	1700-2000	30	15	Playfield	30-40	60-70	45-55

COLUMN NOTES:

- | | |
|--|---|
| <p>(1) School types as identified by the Board of Education.</p> <p>(2) Standard pupil capacity as planned by the Board of Education.</p> <p>(3) Area required for the educational program including the building site, landscaping, walks, and drives, parking, and limited physical education.</p> <p>(4) That portion of the area in Column (3) used for school sites, landscaping, and parking, not including physical education or recreation, where these activities may be accommodated in contiguous recreation areas.</p> | <p>(5) Recreation facilities as identified in the Master Plan.</p> <p>(6) The desirable size range - actual size determined by population within this range.</p> <p>(7) The total area required for separate school and recreation sites - the sum of Columns (3) and (6).</p> <p>(8) The area required for a joint recreation-school facility, based upon joint use of many facilities adaptable to use by both the school pupils and/or staff and the general public (See Figure 5) - derived from Columns (4) and (6).</p> |
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305.0104 Policies for the Joint Development of School and Recreation Sites

As a matter of policy, public education and recreation facilities will be designed, developed, and operated jointly wherever feasible in order to maximize usage and avoid duplication of facilities. Some of the facilities which lend themselves to joint use are listed in Figure 5 below.

FIGURE 5

EXAMPLES OF FACILITIES WHICH CAN BE USED JOINTLY FOR

EDUCATION AND RECREATION PROGRAMS

Baseball and Softball fields

Football fields

Tennis courts

Gymnasiums

Auditoriums

Swimming pools

Drinking fountains

Toilets

Shower and locker rooms

Parking areas

The Board of Education will promote joint development through the use of project advisory committees which will draw up the specifications for its buildings. Representatives of the Department of Parks and Recreation will be invited to participate in these committees. This procedure should insure that the requirements of both agencies will be met when the architectural specifications are drawn up.

Programming of joint facilities will be governed by the following principles:

1. Adherence to a general policy of joint action places no obligation per se upon the Board of Education to place a school building upon any recreation site or upon the Department of Parks and Recreation to acquire or develop a recreation area adjacent to any school. Each situation should be considered separately in light of its own needs, the Master Plan, and economic and fiscal factors.
2. Where possible, in view of the needs and limitations of its construction and education programs, the Board of Education should make use of existing recreation areas by constructing new school buildings on or adjacent to existing recreation areas when properly located. In the case of a recreation site which exceeds the space requirements for its service area when measured against the standards given in Figure 4, the Board of Education may purchase a portion of the site. In the case of a recreation site which is deficient in area or which meets but does not exceed the space requirement or is not properly located for its service area, the Board of Education may purchase a site adjacent to the recreation facilities referred to in Figure 5. In either case, this action is contingent in each individual instance upon agreement between all of the agencies concerned.
3. In cases where the Board of Education acquires a site which is part of or adjacent to a recreation area, the Board of Education should take title to a limited site area adequate for its own building, landscaping, parking, and outdoor physical education areas designed for its exclusive use as given in Figure 4, Column (4). Joint use should then be made of facilities referred to in Figure 5.
4. In cases where the Board of Education constructs or converts a school building on a separate site in an area adequately served by existing recreation areas (based on the standards given in Figure 4), the Board of Education should assume entire responsibility for provision of areas to meet its site needs, including area for its physical education program.
5. In cases where the Board of Education constructs or converts a school building on a separate site in an area inadequately served by existing recreation areas, the Department of Parks and Recreation, if and when

it acquires and develops a facility under the Master Plan, should do so as a joint facility in preference to duplication of facilities on a separate site.

Flexibility in applying the standards and policies outlined here will insure that the concept of joint development is followed to the maximum extent possible while retaining essential freedom of decision and action for all concerned.

305.0180 Other Policies Relating to Recreation

Refer to Article 103 Summary, Section 202.0100 Neighborhood Unit Pattern and Section 202.0200 Community Pattern; Section 203.0100 Future General Land Use; and Article 204 Urban Change, for other city-wide policies that specifically relate to recreation uses and areas. The remainder of this chapter, Chapter III Urban Systems Policies and Chapter IV Urban Areas Policies, provide further information that relates, more generally, to recreation uses and areas. General recreation standards, applying to the city as a whole are specifically amended for the Model Neighborhood area by Section 402.0205.

305.0190 The Maps

For current information see the map entitled Future General Land Use - Detroit Master Plan, inserted at the back of this document. An enlarged copy may be obtained from the City Plan Commission. For detailed information see the additional Detroit Master Plan recreation maps in the City Plan Commission offices.

305.0200 PLAYGROUNDS

305.0201 Functions to be Served and Facilities Required

Playgrounds are areas designed and maintained primarily for recreation for children from 5 to 14 years of age. In the Master Plan, playgrounds large enough for softball and similar activities (over four acres) are designated as central playgrounds while smaller playgrounds are designated as junior playgrounds.

305.0202 Central Playgrounds

The central playground is intended to serve the outdoor recreation needs of children of elementary school age both during school and after school hours. For this purpose it should have the facilities of the junior playground and in addition space for more active and competitive games for older children.

It may have places for softball, volleyball, handball, paddle tennis, badminton, horseshoes, and skating. It should have quiet areas suitable for group singing and other musical activities, dramatics, story telling, painting, drawing, handicrafts, nature study or gardening.

In order to have room for active games, quieter art and dramatic activities and border landscaping, the central playground should contain from five to seven acres.

305.0203 Junior Playgrounds

The junior playground is primarily a play area for children from five to eleven with sufficient equipment and supervision to make the playground attractive to children and safe for them to use.

The junior playground may contain such equipment as slides, spray pools, sand boxes or shuffle board, swings, horizontal bars and jungle gyms. It should have shade trees and landscaping for lawn games, free play and story telling. It should also have benches or a shaded sitting out area for mothers who accompany their children. Apparatus and planting should be arranged to discourage ball playing or active games by older children, thus keeping it attractive for children under eleven.

Space for active games for small children in an appropriate landscaped setting can be provided in a site containing three to four acres.

305.0204 Factors Governing Location of Playgrounds

Since children coming to a playground must normally travel unaccompanied by adults, a first consideration in location of a junior playground is safe accessibility for children coming to it. Unless the distance is short and safe to travel alone, the amount of time a child can use the playground is greatly restricted.

This requirement of accessibility is considered to be met in the Master Plan if the playground is within a quarter mile of the homes of children to be served, with no major traffic streets to cross. In a conventional Detroit mile-square neighborhood, there should be a junior playground for each quarter of the square.

Within this service area the playground should be as centrally located as possible and away from streets carrying through traffic. In order to minimize frontage along streets, playground sites are frequently run from alley to alley with the intervening street closed.

The maximum distance which larger children can be expected to travel to a central playground is one-half mile. This distance is also the maximum considered suitable for children to walk to an elementary school and gives the central playground a service area usually corresponding to the neighborhood.

Since the central playground should be centrally located within the neighborhood, it is normally adjacent to the elementary school in the Detroit Master Plan.

305.0290 The Maps

For current information see the map in the City Plan Commission office entitled Playgrounds - Detroit Master Plan. The map shows the location of all existing playground sites whether under the jurisdiction of the Department of Parks and Recreation or the Board of Education. Sites recently acquired and not developed are included as well as proposed playgrounds whose location and boundaries have been determined. Also indicated are general locations where playgrounds are needed under the standards of the Master Plan but for which no definite site has been selected.

The same information is also shown on the version of the Future General Land Use - Detroit Master Plan map which includes Education and Recreation Systems information.

305.0300 PLAYFIELDS

305.0301 Functions to Be Served and Facilities Required

The playfield is primarily a space for field sports which require more area than is available on a playground. These activities usually include baseball, football, soccer, tennis, and softball. The playfield may also have bleachers, a grandstand, a field house or recreation building, outdoor theater or a swimming pool.

In the Detroit recreation system the playfield is developed to provide recreation opportunities for all age groups insofar as possible. For this purpose it is placed in a wooded area or park-like setting with family picnic tables and fireplaces, a playground and equipment for smaller children, and shaded areas with walks, benches, and display gardens.

Each of the field sports has its own area requirements, with relatively permanent courts and diamonds. The playfield must be large enough overall to accommodate these sports activities without interference from each other. When the playfields are used for inter-scholastic and exhibition events, it is usually desirable to have diamonds and gridirons maintained for competitive games in addition to practice grounds.

A margin around the active play area for picnic groves, shaded areas and landscaped border is desirable.

As a playfield standard for the Master Plan, the Board of Education, Department of Parks and Recreation, and City Plan Commission have established ten acres as a minimum for an effective high school program. In a playfield for combined secondary school and community use 40 acres is considered a minimum and 50 to 55 acres desirable.

During recent years, in the more densely developed parts of the city, the Master Plan standard for playfields has been achieved through provision of component parts. In this situation, the component parts of a complete playfield can be provided at several different locations. Each component part of a playfield should provide for at least one major field sport such as baseball, football, soccer, court games, and passive areas in a park-like setting. Playfield components should be a minimum size of 10 acres.

305.0302 Factors Governing Location of Playfields

A playfield can normally service an area within a radius of one mile with an upper limit of one and one-half miles. In the Detroit Master Plan, this service radius corresponds generally to four neighborhoods which is also the service area of the junior high school.

In order to permit full utilization of available facilities by both schools and community, playfields have been located wherever possible adjacent to junior and senior high schools. Similarly, junior and senior high school health education sites may be considered component parts of a playfield, in those situations where a complete playfield is not provided at a single location.

Since the playfield and junior high school are used most intensively by adolescents, the one mile service radius permits a large number to walk to the playfield. Others come by bicycle, family automobile or public transportation. In order to be accessible by public transportation, the playfield should be along a major thoroughfare or near the intersection of two major thoroughfares.

305.0390 The Maps

For current information see the map entitled Future General Land Use - Detroit Master Plan inserted at the back of this document. For more detailed information see the map in the City Plan Commission offices entitled Playfields - Detroit Master Plan. The latter map shows sites now owned by the Department of Parks and Recreation or the Board of Education for playfield purposes. Additional sites proposed for acquisition are shown as well as sites now used for playfields which may be discontinued when other facilities are available or when changes in land use eliminate the need. Existing playfields include portions of proposed playfields now in use as playgrounds or small parks which are within sites ultimately to be developed as playfields.

305.0400 MAJOR PARKS

305.0401 Functions to be Served and Facilities Required

The major park is a large open area which preserves the natural scenic beauty of woodland, meadow, river valley or lake front. Major parks often have botanical gardens, zoological exhibits, nature trails, bicycle trails, outdoor amphitheatres, model yacht basins, and facilities for group picnics and winter sports. Major parks often have a golf course and bridle trails.

The Master Plan emphasizes the need for large parks within the city in addition to and supplementing metropolitan or regional parks, such as Belle Isle and Rouge Park.

Metropolitan or regional parks often offer camping, fishing, hiking, trailside museums, wildlife sanctuaries, swimming, sailing or canoeing. Space for these activities can occasionally be provided in large parks within the city, such as in Belle Isle and Rouge Park, as well as along the Detroit Riverfront.

305.0402 Size and Minimum Requirements

The major park should be large enough to become a real opening or break in the surrounding urban development giving a sense of uninterrupted natural terrain. Usually, a fairly compact area of at least 250 acres is necessary before a natural scenic character can be established. For some inner communities where large sites are not available, the plan proposes major parks as small as 60 acres, however.

When located along the Detroit River these objectives can also be met with even smaller sites because of the wide expanse of the river. The need for large parks is also measured in terms of acreage per thousand persons within the area to be served. Standards of the National Recreation Association suggest that there should be seven acres of open land for every thousand persons. While it is recognized that some of this acreage may be supplied in regional forest reserves or camping areas at some distance from the community to be served, at least four acres per thousand should be at the edge of the community and accessible for frequent use. The overall standard for major parks shall be 2.6 acres per thousand persons within the city of Detroit.

305.0403 Factors Governing Location of Major Parks

To be close enough for evening picnics, winter sports, hikes

and similar activities, major parks should be accessible within twenty minutes by public transit from all homes in the city. They should be located so as to place a major park facility within two or three miles of each home in the city. Major parks should be located where they can serve as a focus of community activities, where there is good accessibility by public transportation and where a large number of people can walk to the facility. They should be located where they can enhance the development of major building groups. If at all possible, they should be located to take advantage of major natural resources such as the Detroit and Rouge River.

305.0490 The Maps

For current information see the map entitled Future General Land Use - Detroit Master Plan inserted at the back of this document. For more detailed information see the map entitled Major Parks - Detroit Master Plan in the City Plan Commission offices.

The latter map shows major park areas now owned by the Department of Parks and Recreation, whether these areas have been developed for use or not. Proposed additions are shown as well.

305.0500 NEIGHBORHOOD RECREATION CENTERS

305.0501 Functions of the Neighborhood Center and Facilities Required

Inherent in the process of reorienting urban development around the neighborhood and community as units of social organization is the necessity of providing public places in each neighborhood where adults and young people may meet for indoor social and recreation activities.

These may be for club or association meetings, dances, or group activities in physical recreation, handicraft, sewing, music or dramatics. For these activities it is desirable to have a small auditorium, gymnasium, social games and handicraft rooms, kitchen and serving pantry, reading rooms, and space for storage and incidental administrative offices.

305.0502 Factors Governing Location of Neighborhood Centers

Experience of both public and private group work agencies shows that membership and participation in neighborhood clubs and associations is made up largely of people who live within one-half mile of the meeting place. One-half mile is also the distance which elementary students are expected to walk to school.

Since the present school curriculum calls for most of these recreation facilities in modern school buildings, construction and joint administration of buildings designed to meet the needs of both the educational and recreation programs, offers an opportunity for both efficiency and sound social practice.

For this reason the Master Plan proposes maximum utilization of elementary schools for neighborhood social and recreation use. The Board of Education and the Department of Parks and Recreation have adopted a program calling for joint use of existing buildings where suitable. Newly constructed schools shall be adapted to community recreation use. Current recreation department programs are carried out in school buildings and leased quarters as well as buildings owned by the Department of Parks and Recreation.

305.0600 MAJOR RECREATION CENTERS

305.0601 Functions of the Major Recreation Center and Facilities Required

The major recreation center is a place for social and recreation activities for people of several neighborhoods. Its activities may include basketball, swimming, dancing, craftwork, dramatics, music, sewing, and cooking classes. It also serves as a field house for baseball, football and other outdoor activities on the playfield.

For these activities the community center has an auditorium, gymnasium with lockers and showers, craft room with power machinery, large and small social halls, kitchen, serving pantry and a reading room. It may have a swimming pool.

The major recreation center is distinguished from a smaller neighborhood center by larger and more specialized facilities which it offers. These facilities are frequently provided in junior high and high schools, but seldom in elementary schools.

305.0602 Factors Governing Location of Major Recreation Centers

Since many of the facilities required for the major recreation program are already provided in junior high and high schools, the plan proposes maximum utilization of junior high and high school buildings for the social and recreation programs. The list of proposed new facilities includes both separate major recreation centers to be constructed by the Department of Parks and Recreation in areas where there are no school buildings suitable for this purpose, and new schools and additions to be constructed by the Board of Education. Agreements for joint planning, construction or financial assistance between the two agencies will be worked out as required in the local situations.

305.0690 The Map

For current information see the map in the City Plan Commission offices entitled Major Recreation Centers - Detroit Master Plan.

The map shows the location of major recreation centers owned by the Department of Parks and Recreation, and schools to be used for recreational centers. Buildings owned by the department are designated by the letter "P", and school buildings by the letter "E". Buildings to be financed or constructed by joint agreement between the Board of Education and the Department of Parks and Recreation are designated "P E". All centers now under construction are included as existing facilities.

305.0700 ARENAS, STADIUMS, AND SWIMMING POOLS

305.0701 Functions to be Served and Facilities Required

Some of the activities in a municipal recreation program require facilities or equipment more specialized than can be supplied at all major recreation centers and high schools.

Arenas and stadiums to accomodate large spectator groups are needed for finals and major sports events with city-wide interest.

Arenas are enclosed buildings for year-round competitive sport events which attract large numbers of spectators or participants.

Stadiums are outdoor structures for summer and fall outdoor athletic competitions. Stadium events generally attract a larger number of spectators than do arena attractions.

Outdoor swimming pools are used intensively for a short summer season, but are normally unusable the balance of the year. Indoor pools are a standard part of the health education facilities of Detroit junior high and high schools. They are used in the winter recreation program, but are less popular than outdoor pools for summer use.

In order to provide pools for year-round use accessible to all parts of the city, the Department of Parks and Recreation has developed an indoor-outdoor pool, convertible for summer or winter use. It is a roofed structure with sliding doors on two sides. For summertime use it can be open on two sides and has a sun-bathing terrace. In winter the sliding doors remain closed, and the building provides an indoor pool.

One indoor-outdoor pool has been constructed and is in operation in Patton Memorial Park. The pools plan proposes eight locations where indoor-outdoor pools are to be constructed for joint use by the Board of Education and the Department of Parks and Recreation. Three additional indoor-outdoor pools and two outdoor pools in addition to the four outdoor pools now in use will provide pools for all sections of the city.

305.0702 Factors Governing Location

Since arenas and stadiums receive and discharge large numbers of persons in a relatively short time, the primary factor in their location is accessibility of the site by major trafficways, and by public transit. The site must be large enough both for the structure and parking cars in proportion to the seating capacity. A parking lot from 15 acres to 25 acres is necessary for facilities recommended in the plan.

The Detroit Master Plan proposes 18 locations for swimming pools. Six are proposed as outdoor pools and twelve as indoor-outdoor pools, useable all year. Thus instead of a few large pools or groups of pools which would be quite far apart, smaller pools with wider distribution will make swimming much more accessible to all sections of the city.

305.0790 The Map

For current information see the map in the City Plan Commission offices entitled Arenas, Stadiums and Swimming Pools - Detroit Master Plan. The map shows the locations of three types of facilities. The letters "O" and "I-O" indicate outdoor and indoor-outdoor pools. Arenas are designated with the letter "A" and stadiums with the letter "S".

305.0800 MISCELLANEOUS AREAS

305.0801 Functions to be Served and Facilities Required

Historically, the oldest parts of Detroit's recreation system and the parts which fifty years ago gave Detroit a reputation as the City Beautiful are its boulevards and small landscaped parks.

The idea of a city with area given generously for ornamental purposes was incorporated in the Governor and Judges Plan in 1807. As a consequence Detroit today has Grand Circus Park, Washington Boulevard, and Madison Avenue as landscaped areas which have done much to establish the character of the central business district. A special boulevard commission was established in 1880 to develop the Grand Boulevard as a pleasure drive leading to Belle Isle. Other ornamental areas have been established from time to time either on the initiative of public spirited citizens or as a result of dedications by developers.

In more recent years a number of neighborhood organizations have taken steps to secure greenbelts or landscaped strips at some borders of their neighborhoods for the purpose of screening and separating residential sections from industrial districts or railroads.

Even more recently, neighborhood organizations have proposed greenway or pedestrian walkway systems for their neighborhoods. These greenways or walkways would link local activity centers and would provide pleasant and safe walking experiences for area residents.

The landscaped areas and miscellaneous sites within the jurisdiction of the Department of Parks and Recreation include small parks, parklots, greenbelts, cemeteries, tree and shrub nurseries, yards and barns. The department also has the responsibility of maintaining "designated" boulevards and parkways.

305.0802 Definitions and Scope of this Plan

Small parks are heavily landscaped areas intended for ornamental rather than active recreation or picnic use. The small parks included in this plan range in size from single block to thirty acres.

Parklots are landscaped triangles, street entrances or remnant parcels which have been landscaped for ornamental purposes, generally dedicated for these purposes in subdivision plats.

Greenbelts are landscaped strips developed as a buffer between homes and industry or non-residential land use.

Greenways or pedestrian walkways link local activity centers such as schools and other institutions, shopping areas, and recreation facilities, and in addition, provide pleasant walking experiences and social contact points for the residents of the area. Such greenways or walkways complement all types of development, and give structure and form to neighborhoods. As a starting point in the development of such a system, unneeded streets and alleys could be converted to greenways or walkways.

Cemeteries under the jurisdiction of the Department of Parks and Recreation are former township cemeteries which became the responsibility of the City of Detroit when the local governments were annexed to the city.

The city maintains its own tree and shrub nurseries for both park landscaping and street tree planting. The largest nursery is within Rouge Park.

Yards and barns for maintenance equipment are located within the major parks. The only utility sites shown on the accompanying map are those not contained within large parks.

Boulevards and parkways are a maintenance responsibility of the Department of Parks and Recreation, but are not shown on this map. The Department of Public Works maintains the pavements.

305.0890 The Map

For current information see the map in the City Plan Commission offices entitled Miscellaneous Areas - Detroit Master Plan. The map shows all ornamental and miscellaneous areas under the jurisdiction of the Department of Parks and Recreation. Exceptions to this are the landscaped areas on "designated" boulevards and parkways.